

# THE CLARION.

WEDNESDAY, - - JULY 2, 1879

RE:ST.

My feet are weary, and my hand are tired—  
My soul oppressed;  
And with desire have I long desired  
Rest—only rest.

"Tis hard to tell, when toll is almost vain,  
In harvest days.

"Tis hard to sow, and never grain  
In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear,  
But I have prayed—but vain has been my  
prayer.

For rest—rest rest.

Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap  
The fruit of their labor.

"Tis hard to till, when toll is tilled to sleep  
Our fruitful field.

And so it ever is, a weak and human cry,  
As God heareth:

And with desire have I long desired  
Rest—for rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,  
My path is lost through the flowing of hot tears.

There always was, when still a child I laid  
On mother's breast;

My weird little head; even then I prayed,

Alas! I was restless still.

"Till soon we're o'er  
For down the west.

Life's out is setting, and I see the shore  
Where I must rest.

—Father Ryan.

For THE CLARION.]

American Olive.

Major W. W. Vaughn, of Magnolia, and many others in Mississippi and Louisiana, who cultivate this plant for the bees, chickens and children, must surely know that it is not an olive, or in any way allied to the olive. The Oleo American, "old peach," or "dear wood," is the only olive oil in America.

The plant in question is a Jatropha, of which there are many species in inter-tropical, insular and continental America, called "Barbasco," "Jatrophaceous," "Carrasco," etc.

This genus is very closely allied to the castor oil and cotton oil plants, according in fact to the same tribe. Several of the species possess properties similar to castor oil on one hand, and to cotton oil on the other, while the roots also contain toxic principles. A specimen of this plant having been submitted to the examination of a botanist in a very high and responsible position, he designates it as J. Manihot? doubtfully. But it is very evident that this is not the Manihot, which is the Cassava of the West Indies and the Mandioca and Tapoca, the Brazil root, of which deprived of its toxic properties furnishes a large proportion of the food of tropical countries.

I send this plant as Jatropha multifida; the largest specimen of this species on the continent probably being that in the east end of the church-yard at the corner of Beale and Canal streets, New Orleans. The plant is scarcely more hardy than the castor oil plant. While the seeds are emetic-eructive in large quantity; they are rarely obtained in this country so abundantly as to affect children, pigs and poultry most unpleasantly that do beans, seeds, poppy seeds, peanuts, wall-hickory and other nuts. The flowers are supposed by some to furnish good pasture for bees. Although they blossom through many months, the aggregate of blossoms is not very large in proportion to the size of the plant; and I am not very favorably impressed with its value as a honey-producer.

D. L. PHARES.

For THE CLARION.]

Will Brome Grass.

Dr. Hart and others, during the last two years, have requested an examination of a grass growing near his home on the south side of the road, from Liberty to McComb City, just at the beginning of the ascent from the east bottom of the Tangipahoa River, on the west margin of Pike county. About the first of April, it was my hap to pass thence. The grass was seedling and proved to be that named above, (*Bromus unioloides*). It is sometimes called "Roease grass," perhaps by mistake for Fescue, as some botanists class it as *Festuca unioloides*. Indeed it has the misfortune of having many botanical names. Sown early, and September proving cool and damp, it furnishes luxuriant grazing from October till May. If the fall be dry and warm, the seed remain in the ground and sprout up as soon as the season favors. I saw to-day, two lots of this grass, (sown last of February) just seedling. It is a beautiful, tender, toothsome, and valuable winter grass.

D. L. PHARES.

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Cotton Seed for Fruit Trees.

Mr. O. P. Wright enquires, "Whether cotton seed will do well for a apple and peach trees?" Yes; and for pear and quince trees also. Peach trees, as well as garden and field crops, will do well. Old and young orchards may be regenerated by the use of cotton seed sown in the soil, and the roots will be destroyed by the cotton seedlings. Borders should be diligently destroyed and provided against.

D. L. PHARES.

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AGRICULTURAL.

The crow destroys more grasshoppers than any other bird. He must, therefore, be one of those blessings in disguise we hear so much of.

A LITTLE dry sand covered over potatoe when they first are put in the cellar will destroy any unpleasant odor they may have. A sprinkling of dry air-slacked lime will mitigate a tendency to rot.

A COLORADO farmer says that planting one or two fiveseeds in each hill of potatoes will keep away the much-dreaded potatoe-bug. Hope some of our farmers will try the experiment and give us the result for publication.

A SPINKLING of lime, plaster or sulphur over the leaves of the strawberry at the first appearance of the blight is suggested as a remedy for this disease, which has made such sad work with the foliage of this delicious berry.

HENS do much better when allowed a few yards out doors than when confined. In fact it has been found that with fowls allowed considerable freedom 20 per cent. only of their eggs fail to hatch; with less freedom 40 per cent. failed, and in close confinement 60 per cent. were not hatched.

COLLECT some soot from a chimney or stove where wood is used as fuel, put into an old pitcher, and pour hot water upon it. When cool use it to water your plants every few days. The effect upon plants is wonderful in producing a rapid growth of thrifty shoots, with large thick leaves and a great number of finely-tined roses.

Cabbage dipped into molasses and suspended from a tree in the plum trees has saved many a crop of plums for a Morsland farmer. He has done this for many years with success. The curculio will lay his brood into the sweetened corn cob, instead of the plums. From six to twelve prepared corn cobs are sufficient for an ordinary-sized tree.

The Cabbage Worm Remedy.

I will give you a sure remedy for the cabbage worm: Make a strong solution of lime-water; pour it over the cabbage. This evening, if the lime-water is made strong there will be no live worms left that the worms eat.

Last fall I had a nice patch of cabbage infested with the worms. After trying all sorts of remedies I could think of, the lime-water, and, to tell the truth, expected to find my cabbage cooked next morning; but I was agreeably disappointed to find the cabbage green and bright, and the worms lying all over the patch "dead as a door-nail."

"Yes," replied the youthful party, "but your hair ain't hitched to your head."

Naked truth—bare facts.

Col. E. Richardson on the Exodus Question.

What He Says About the Colored Pilgrimage.

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